

U. S. SENTRY
DRIVES OFF
FORTY HUNSKILLS LEADER AND WOUNDS
OTHERS—SINGLE-HANDED
WHEN HUN PATROL
ENTERS AMERICAN
TRENCH.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENTS

Fleeing Germans Leave Rifles Behind
Them—Liquid Fire Attack in Sec-
tor West of Toul.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

With the American Army in France, Thursday, March 7.—A lone sentry this morning attacked an enemy patrol of about forty men, some of whom had stealthily entered an advanced American trench. He drove them off, killing the leader and wounding others.

The first reports of the encounter were that another raid had taken place and all along the line details were being attacked and sentry positions showed one American started what there was of an offensive. The name of this man is mentioned in all reports of the affair and he has been congratulated by his officers and comrades for his courage and level-headedness.

Opens Fire.

He saw the patrol advancing and looked on as the Germans began to drop into the trench. He knew that the wire not far away and he fired his help. He opened fire. There were four men in the American patrol. By the time five Germans had entered the trench the sentry thought he should delay no longer, especially as the under-officer who was leading the Germans had approached within a few yards of him.

The sentry opened fire rapidly with an automatic. The German leader fell at the first crack of the rifle. The others in the trench hurriedly ran to protection, but were not quick enough for the sentry's bullets caught some of them.

Hard Grenades.

As the American began firing a German some distance outside the trench, called "Come out, come out!" The Germans needed no second invitation, in fact those who were still in the wire already had started out. A small American patrol, "No Man's Land" called back to them, as did the sentry, and from Americans at a point further along the line. The patrol joined in a fray and the Germans were driven away by hurling a large number of grenades, some of them probably taking effect. Four rifles were found in the American trench, and the Germans on this occasion, fairly did not get away without some of the greatest caution, making no noise, but the sentry, who later drove them off, was watching their performance at the time.

Liquid Fire Attack.

American troops in the sector west of Toul have been subjected for the first time to an attack with liquid fire. Enemy troops carried flame projectors and just opening the attack when an American patrol which happened to be near by, fired on them. The Germans fled, pursued by the Americans, who dropped four projectors, two of which were flaming.

The Americans went into action so quickly the enemy had no time to fight the other. The damage was done by the others. The projectors lay in "No Man's Land" for three days, and then taken to American headquarters where they were broken down by the men who brought them back. "No Man's Land" and moving pictures taken.

Bombard U. S. Positions.

There was considerable shelling of the American positions today in the sector of the Lorraine front where American troops are now in training. This evening the enemy bombarded American positions heavily, but without results.

The Lorraine sector, as on the front northwest of Toul, the American artillery is showing effectiveness and accuracy. Its shells are registering in the enemy's rear, especially on cross roads, batteries and working parties.

Because of a new but probably temporary rule it is not permitted to bury American casualties, no matter where they occur.

WILSON WANTS EVERY
PUPIL TO VOLUNTEER

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, March 9.—President Wilson in a letter to Secretary of Education, Mr. Dyer, today expressed his belief that "every school child in the United States should have a regiment in the volunteers for the war gear army." The army of school children, it is estimated, may raise this year over a million dollars more than five hundred million dollars.

30,000 LETTERS FROM
TROOPS AHEAD LOST

Washington, D. C., March 9.—Thirty thousand letters to relatives and friends at home, written by American soldiers in France, were lost when the steamship Andania was sunk off the coast of Ireland, the latter part of January. It was announced on Friday by the postoffice department that the letters were written by the soldiers between Jan. 15 and 20.

JUDGE GRIMM HAS A BUSY
WEEK CONFRONTING HIM

Judge Grimm has a busy week ahead of him beginning Monday. With thirty-five cases to settle without the aid of a jury it will probably occupy four or five days to dispose of them. Only one jury case remains to be tried—that of Davis vs. Kent. This case is listed for Monday the 25th, and will not be heard until the afternoon. Lawyers who have cases to be decided by the judge have been summoned to appear next Monday morning at two o'clock to arrange the dates for their cases.

BILLY SUNDAY BEGINS
EVANGELISTIC MEET
IN CHICAGO SUNDAY

[BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS.]

Chicago, March 9.—Billy Sunday, another enemy of the devil and the Kaiser—and in any distinction between the two Billy gives all the advantage to the devil—came to Chicago today to awaken Father Dearborn from his alleged religious lethargy. Sunday will open his six-weeks' evangelistic campaign here tomorrow.

The famous "Satan stalker" was given a warm reception by thousands of Chicagoans as he arrived at the Union station. Crowds cheered him as he drove through the streets in an automobile to his hotel. It is expected the opening meeting of the Sunday campaign tomorrow will be the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the middle west. Preparations for the Sunday meetings have been under way for months, and the result will be, it is believed, one of the most successful meetings the ebullient evangelist has held.

"Mail-horses" at Sunday's Chicago meetings are going to outnumber the pilgrims who came forward in New York, if it is possible for those who have been active in the Sunday meetings to make them so. Prayer meetings have been held in all parts of the city for weeks, and a huge staff of personal workers have been organized for active service during the revival.

Because of his connection with Chicago in his baseball days and the fact that he changed from a singer to an evangelist, Chicago takes a personal interest in Sunday, and he returns the interest in kind. Sunday was converted at the Pacific Garden mission here, and has announced he will give all the money that would come to him as a result of the Chicago campaign to that institution.

The tabernacle in which he will seat more than 15,000 people, and has been erected at a cost of \$55,000. It will be heated by old-fashioned stoves and is equipped with a modern system of electric lighting and a shower bath and rubdown after his labor in the pulpit.

CANTEENS APPROACH
FRONT LINE TRENCHES

[BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS.]

With the American Army in France, March 8.—One of the canteens, operating nightly, claims the record of approaching nearer to the front lines for the purpose of selling the necessities of life to the soldiers. The canteen is a big, almost out of the range of the big guns, the big motor truck ladders forward after dark, stopping at billets and canteens are congregated, dispensing hot coffee, canned goods, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, writing paper and articles of clothing. Some times it has been through shell fire, but it has not been hit, although shells have come uncomfortably close at times.

"This grub tastes better to me than any I have eaten before," said a private from Baltimore. "We would all be getting fat if we were not working so hard. Everybody gets hot coffee four times a day through a hot coffee line, and I guess it's true."

"This is one of the armies that has not kicked against their grub. Maybe the Americans will get a little better, for the soldier's trait, but there has not been a single complaint so far."

In 1915 a controversy raged through the length of the British front as to whether the soldiers should have apple or plum jam. And there were fierce discussions among the French over the proportion of solid food—meat and vegetables—in their food stew.

Right now it is impossible to get a suggestion for bettering the food of the Americans. Some thought that the economy even at home might lead the soldiers to think they were well off, but questioning disclosed the fact that they don't know about the wheat, meat and fat. They are apparently they have not seen it in the newspapers, nor heard about it from home.

"This is one thing I might say," growled a soldier, "and that is we had four times with cranberries, and I'm a red meat eater, at that. But I got to admit, that we had better and other foodstuffs."

Bread and puddings are the standard desserts. Occasionally there is cake, and always there are jams and jellies. The soldiers' favorite trick in kidding the cook, over at company— they had lemon meringue pie for supper last night, and at— they had flouting "slut."

GERMANS ENDEAVOR
TO CONCEAL LOSSES

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

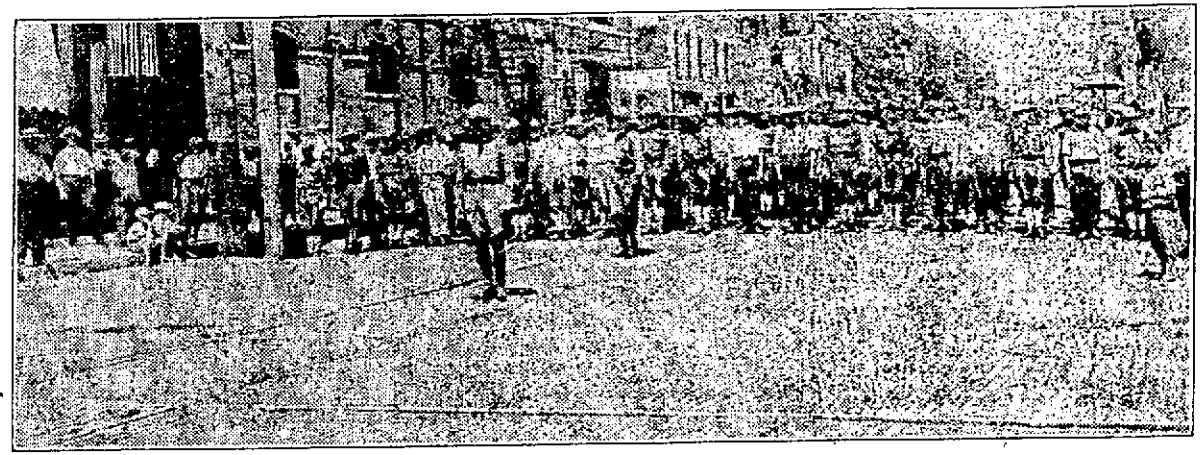
Paris, March 9.—Germans are trying to conceal their airplane losses and augment those of the entente allies, according to French newspapers. Their last communiqué on the subject said that in December the enemy aerial forces have lost 119 airplanes and nine captive balloons. We have lost in aerial combats 32 airplanes and two captive balloons.

French authorities report that in December the English brought down 65 German machines and the loss of 41, making a total of 106 instead of 41, according to the Germans. The French claim of enemy machines does not include 35 German machines which were seen to fall, but the loss of which has not been officially confirmed. The combined British and French aerial losses during December were 43 machines instead of 32, as claimed by Germany. Of these, the British lost 23 and the French 11, the German "camouflage" in the communiqué is found the words "in aerial combats." It is pointed out that the Germans frequently brought down by anti-aircraft guns of the allies while they claim as losses all allied machines seen to fall within their own lines and many of which are virtually undamaged.

WEEKLY REPORT OF BANKS
SHOWS LARGE INCREASE

(By R. B. Pixley.)

New York, March 9.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows an increase of \$42,652,440 from last week.

Company M Has Reached Its Destination
Somewhere In Europe Safely Is Reported
By The War Department This Morning

LAST VIEW OF COMPANY M BEFORE LEAVING FOR CAMP DOUGLAS TO ENTER FEDERAL SERVICE.

Company M of the 128th Infantry, sixty-fourth brigade and Thirty-second division of the United States National Guard army are now "somewhere on foreign soil." Just where, the public is not permitted to know, but it is now officially announced they landed safely.

The two big regiments, the 127th and the 128th Infantry, were on one boat. It is poetic justice that they sailed to their destination safely on the old "Vaterland," former premier vessel of the Hamburg-American line, which was taken over on the declaration of war by the United States government and used as a transport to convey troops to Europe to fight the Germans. It was renamed the "Leviathan."

The fact that seven thousand Wisconsin soldiers were on the one vessel somewhere in the danger zone has caused many sleepless nights for those

MANY LEGISLATURE
MEMBERS TO BE UP
FOR ELECTION SOON

Madison, Wis., March 9.—Before the next regular session of the legislature convenes in January, elections will be held in seventeen out of the thirty-three senatorial districts and in all of the assembly districts. Senators are elected for a term of four years, one-half of the terms expire every two years. Assemblymen are elected for the term of two years. Ordinarily only forty per cent of the assemblymen are re-elected and the balance of the terms expire in January.

Of the senators whose terms of office expire in January and who must stand in the primaries in September, many are very prominent in public life. Senator M. W. Perry, of Algoma, was elected state senator in 1910 and has held the office ever since. His term expires this year and his friends say he will become a candidate for re-election.

Senator Charles H. Everett of Racine served as a member of the assembly in 1913 and has just completed his first term as state senator. Whether he will be a candidate for re-election or not is unknown. Some of his friends have urged that he be a candidate for governor on the republican ticket, headed by Roy P. Wilcox, Eau Claire, as the gubernatorial candidate.

Senator H. O. Reinholdt of Milwaukee was elected to fill the unexpired term of Judge E. T. Fairchild who had been chosen a senator in 1914. Reinholdt will probably be a candidate for re-election. Senator Louis A. Arnold, a socialist democrat of Milwaukee, also expires this year but Arnold so far has not announced whether he intends to be a candidate for election or not.

Senator David V. Jennings, Milwaukee, has been one of the prominent democrats of the upper house. He is a candidate for re-election. Whether Senator Fred A. Baxter, Superior, will be a candidate for election or not depends on the outcome of the mayoralty campaign now on in Superior. If Mr. Baxter is chosen as mayor in Superior he will not return to the senate.

Senator Byron E. Barwig, Mayville, made a decision to become a democratic candidate for governor. Such a decision would eliminate him as a candidate for re-election as state senator.

Senator Henry Rollman of Chilton will probably be a candidate for re-election. He is a democrat.

The decision of Senator Platt Whitman of Highland is uncertain. He may be a conservative candidate for governor on the republican ticket. Some there are who favor him as a candidate for congress against J. M. Nelson of Madison.

What is true of Senator Platt Whitman is likewise true of Senator William M. Bray, Oshkosh. Mr. Bray is also mentioned as a conservative candidate for governor. He has just completed his first term as a member of the upper house.

Senator Frank H. Hanson of Manitowish is expected to be a candidate for re-election from his senatorial district.

Senator A. W. Potts, Waupaca, is also expected to be a republican candidate in his district.

The term of W. V. Albers, Wausau, expires this fall. He has served as a democratic state senator from his district since 1910. He will be a candidate for re-election.

Senator George Staudenmayer of Portage will be a candidate. Both the republican and democratic parties in his district are urging him to enter the race.

The term of Senator Al. C. Anderson, Menomonie, expires this fall. He was elected in 1916 to fill the unexpired term of the late George E. Scott. Mr. Anderson is a progressive republican and will be a candidate to succeed himself.

Senator J. Henry Bennett does not expect to be a candidate for state senator from his district. There are some who believe that he will be a candidate for attorney general. He has been one of the most prominent members of the upper house during the last two sessions.

Senator Charles Mulberger, Watertown, has just completed one term in the senate and will probably be a candidate for re-election.

The primaries at which these can-

didates are nominated are to be held in September. The elections are held in November. The next session of the legislature convenes on January 10th.

Company M, composed entirely of Rock county boys, the majority from Janesville, Edgerton and Evansville, was transferred from Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, to Camp Merritt, Hoboken, New Jersey. Shortly after the sinking of the Lusitania it was announced that the Wisconsin National Guard were about to sail. The messages received in Madison this morning brought unbounded joy to Adjutant General Holloway who was anxious about the forces of Wisconsin. The cards received do not state the location of the troops. The Wisconsin National Guard which are now on foreign soil was composed of 16,000 Wisconsin men. General Holloway made the following official statement this morning, "From scattering cablegrams which I received I am satisfied that the Wisconsin National Guard are now safe on foreign soil."

Sixteen Thousand.

Madison, March 9.—That the Wisconsin National Guard have already arrived safely on foreign shores was the effect of a score of messages received in Madison this morning.

Shortly before Christmas the troops were transferred from Camp McArthur, Waco, Texas, to Camp Merritt, Hoboken, New Jersey. Shortly after the sinking of the Lusitania it was announced that the Wisconsin National Guard were about to sail. The messages received in Madison this morning brought unbounded joy to Adjutant General Holloway who was anxious about the forces of Wisconsin. The cards received do not state the location of the troops. The Wisconsin National Guard which are now on foreign soil was composed of 16,000 Wisconsin men. General Holloway made the following official statement this morning, "From scattering cablegrams which I received I am satisfied that the Wisconsin National Guard are now safe on foreign soil."

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Madison, March 9.—That the Wis-

CHINESE PEOPLE ARE
SUFFERING GREATLY
FROM FLOOD EFFECTS

AIR RAID ON PARIS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, March 9.—German aviators raided Paris last night. Early reports show that bombs were dropped with results that all was clear were given at 12:30 A. M.

German Report.

Berlin via London, March 9.—"Paris was again attacked with bombs last night," the war office announces, "as a reprisal for the throwing of enemy bombs on the towns of Trier, Mannheim and Cologne on Feb. 19. The attack was very effective."

Heavy Bombardment.

London, March 9.—A bombardment lasting nearly all day was reported yesterday according to a London dispatch. The Germans made an attack in the evening on nearly a mile front in Belgium from a position near the Meuse river and east of Peledirlok, the war office announces.

DAVIES WILL BE IN
CITY ON WEDNESDAYDemocratic Candidate for United
States Senator to Deliver Sev-
eral Talks.

Postmaster J. J. Cunningham is arranging for a busy day for Joseph Davies, the democratic candidate for the nomination for United States senator on Wednesday next. First will come a luncheon at the Grand hotel, "A business men's lunch," at which Mr. Davies will talk. At three o'clock Mr. Davies will visit the Red Cross rooms and tell of the Red Cross service in the war. At three-thirty there will be a reception at the Mayers hotel, at four-fifteen he will speak in the Beverly theatre on "Loyalty and Leadership."

YALE FLIER IS
KILLED IN FRANCE

Ensign Curtis Read.

The 1918 class at Yale has just held memorial services for one of its number, Ensign Curtis Read, who was killed in France in the aviation service. Read's father is William A. Read, New York banker. The lad was assistant manager of the Yale football team.

CHINESE PEOPLE ARE
SUFFERING GREATLY
FROM FLOOD EFFECTS

Peking, March 9.—Seventy-five thousand persons in the flooded district southwest of Tientsin are facing death by starvation and exposure, according to a report by the North China Christian Flood Relief committee. Similar conditions on a smaller scale obtain in other parts of the flooded area.

Where the water has drained away from the larger part of the flooded area, the Wen-An Hsien district still forms a lake some two thousand square miles in extent, approximately triangular in shape, with Tientsin at the apex. Here the water, which at its height was twenty feet, still reaches a depth of fifteen feet. The district is all below the level of the rivers which enclose it and the water cannot drain off, but must gradually disappear by evaporation and percolation, a process which at the best will probably require five years.

In some of the river bends there have been accumulations of ice which have so checked the flow of the water that it has broken out again in fresh places and reflooded certain areas, destroying the winter wheat. In one district the people had sown wheat three times, the water was gradually drained off and the third time it took root, only to be finally destroyed by these new winter floods.

The suffering of destitute villagers is described in a letter from Anping as follows:

"The cold has cost many lives, for the people are largely without fuel and in many cases have no winter clothes. The poor are recruiting workmen for roadmaking found in one village that ten people had succumbed in a few days. The destitution is increasing and the suffering growing more intense."

WITHHOLD ADDRESSES
ON CASUALTY LISTS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, March 9.—The first of the expurgated casualty lists was issued by the war department today. It shows First Lieutenant Louis J. Jordan, killed in action, and First Lieutenant John H. Green slightly wounded.

The names of thirty-six privates are on the list, but according to a new report, without home addresses or next of kin. It shows two killed in action, eight died of diseases, five severely wounded, nineteen wounded slightly, and two killed in accidents, one of them an aeroplane casualty.

STATE LEGISLATURE
ADJOURNS SINE DIE

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madison, March 9.—The special session of the Wisconsin legislature adjourned sine die shortly before noon today, after tabling the resolution offered by Turner, socialist, concerning the former president of the United States and also the postoffice department for suppressing the Metropolitan magazine from the mails. Speaker Whitely said that he would enough members present to take action.

Gov. Philipps' veto of the Gasperian bill giving additional sums through county boards to county councils of \$100,000 was not taken.

A search warrant was sworn out by Francis J. Henry, attorney for the federal trade commission with his conducting a sweeping investigation of the packing industry. It was said that the reversal was based on technical errors in certain of the Henry affidavits.

SEARCH WARRANT IS
QUASHED BY LANDIS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Chicago, March 9.—The United States court of appeals today quashed the search warrant issued by Judge Landis to permit examination of letter files in the office of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift and company, by the government. The decision was "without bias to further proceedings."

To facilitate co-operation between employers and department of labor, Roger W. Babson has been appointed director of the newly-created division of industrial relations of the committee on public information.

STATE COUNCIL OF
DEFENSE ASKS FOR
SERVICES OF WOMEN

Madison, Wis., March 9.—So pressing is the need of a speedy completion of the industrial classification of the draft that the committee on women in industry of the State Council of Defense is sending out a call for the mobilization of women for such service. In twenty-five counties of the state, sub-committees have been formed and the first task assigned to them has been this volunteer work. As only nine counties, however, so far as reported to the state committee, shall be the first state to complete the industrial classification and he feels that loyal Wisconsin women eagerly would avail themselves of this opportunity for definite and actual service in every county.

"There must be no mistake about the obligation such volunteer work entails," she says. "It can be no half-hearted effort. A woman must be able to give about six or seven hours a day for ten days to the work and she must place herself in the same position to the local draft boards that she would if she were being paid for her services. Women in other warring countries have not failed to respond with this type of service and when Wisconsin women know what is required of them they will not be lacking. This is the first call from the government for a nation-wide, definite service, but until the boards can be completely organized, well organized and intelligent they can not help but be wary of tying themselves up to any agreement."

The nine counties where women from the county councils are working on the draft boards are Bayfield, Burnett, Dane, Kenosha, Iowa, Iron, Langlade, Sauk and Washburn. As soon as the women can offer systematic help it is likely that the draft boards in all the rest of the state will complete the industrial classification without them it will be difficult to complete the industrial index cards promptly. General Pershing is already asking for men from training camps in order to meet his requirements effectively, it will be necessary to have a complete classification of industries on hand.

CUBANS RESCUE FLAG
THEN REJOIN TROOP

Havana, March 9.—Adolfo Tro and Antonio Lopez Rubio, the first two Cubans to be sent to the front in France, started on their way today to rejoin their comrades of the Foreign Legion, after having brought, as they claimed, the Cuban flag to the front here, a tattered Cuban flag, which was raised in No Man's Land last April 7, when Cuba declared war on Germany.

While measures which the Cuban government contemplates taking to send an active fighting force to the French front are not completed, many Cubans like these two have voluntarily joined in the French Foreign Legion. Rubio and Tro left Havana Sept. 23, 1914, to enlist in the French army as volunteers. They were accepted by the French government and Cubans and all were incorporated in the infantry of the Morocco division of the French army. Tro and Rubio have carried themselves bravely during their three years of service, Rubio having been wounded four times and Tro three times.

The shrapnel-torn Cuban flag, which is a prized souvenir of General Menocal in the presidential palace, was hoisted by Tro and Rubio with two other Cubans, Privates Cruzado and Crespo, who were attached to the shrapnel-torn Cuban flag. Their companions regained the flag, and Rubio and Tro were commissioned to bring it back and hand it to General Menocal.

AVIATOR KILLED AT
TEXAS FLYING CAMP

San Antonio, Tex., March 9.—Lieutenant Leslie G. Chandler, 31, was killed in an airplane accident at Kelly Field at six o'clock last night. Cadet Henry K. Huber, in the plane with him, escaped with only slight injuries.

HEADS NEW U. S.
LABOR DIVISIONSTATE LEGISLATURE
ADJOURNS SINE DIESEARCH WARRANT IS
QUASHED BY LANDISGREEN BAY HIT BY
SEVERE SNOW STORM

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Green Bay, March 9.—Driven by the 36-mile wind a severe snow storm swept Green Bay early today, tying up vehicle traffic and local and interurban cars here. But two inches of snow has fallen on the level, the high winds are raising it to eight inches. The storm is general over the northwest and upper lake regions, according to the weather bureau. Steam roads have not been seriously affected so far.

Marinette, Wis., March 9.—For calling the Tuscania disaster a joke, W. E. Young, a barber at Pound, was fined \$25 and costs.

"The Tuscania disaster was a joke. That's what it was," they should have stayed where they belonged and then it wouldn't have happened. A whole lot more things will happen if they don't stay where they belong. American has no business in this war."

There were some of the remarks alleged to have been made by Young and to which he pleaded guilty. The slight fine and a warning of Young's pecuniary circumstances.

BOLSHEVSKI
LEADER HAS
QUIT HIS POST

LEON TROTSKY HAS RESIGNED
AS MINISTER OF FOREIGN
AFFAIRS—REVOLU-
TIONISTS ACTIVE.

TWO OTHERS RESIGN

Will Organize National Guard to
Overthrow Government—Evacuation of Petrograd Still
Continues.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, March 9.—Leon Trotsky, who brought about the armistice on the eastern front which resulted in the forced peace that Germany gave Russia, has resigned as minister of foreign affairs of the Bolshevik government. Trotsky, probably more than any other leader, is responsible for the present situation in Russia. He was said to have cast the deciding vote on the question whether to send a delegate to the peace meeting held a fortnight ago. Germany, in her ruthless manner, completely shattered his program.

Social Revolutionists Active.

The overthrow of the reign of the Bolsheviks is being planned by the social revolutionists, according to a dispatch today from Petrograd. Doctor Less of Moscow university is quoted as saying, in a message from opposition, that a revolution was being planned to overthrow the Bolshevik government. It was determined to organize a national guard to accomplish the downfall of the government.

Second Withdrawal.

Today has seen the withdrawal of two of the three men who have attempted to rule Russia, since the downfall of Kerensky four months ago Friday. The resignation of Ensign Krylenko, Bolshevik commander-in-chief of the army, was announced today. The only one of the three leading figures left.

Evacuate Petrograd.

The evacuation of Petrograd by the people continues. Most of the people seem indifferent to their fate. Lenin has denounced those who oppose evacuation of the city, claiming that the evacuation of Petrograd will come from the hands of the Bolshevik commissary of marine, has disappeared.

To Form Guard.

The social revolutionaries of Russia have decided to organize a national guard to overthrow the Bolsheviks, according to Doctor Less of Moscow university. A dispatch today from Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegram as saying that the decision was reached at a conference held in Moscow.

Don.

A great army is now being organized in the Don district, supported by the revolutionists. It is also planned to introduce a republic in Russia, which will be pledged not to accept the peace terms offered by the Germans.

Transport Sunk.

Two Russian ships were attacked and sunk by German destroyers after a fight south of the Azores islands on Thursday, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegram company.

LENROOT WILL SPEAK
IN BELT TONIGHT

Spoke to Large Crowd at Edgerton
This Afternoon and Will Give
Third Campaign Speech
Tonight.

Representative Irving L. Lenroot opened his campaign for the United States senatorship in a stirring speech at Madison last night, in the university gymnasium. Fifteen hundred people heard his address, which was the first of his campaign. The battle was one of loyalty. This afternoon he gave his second speech in the Lyric theatre at Edgerton before a large crowd.

Tonight he will give the third speech of his campaign in Beloit. Many people from here are planning to attend the meeting and Beloit citizens will turn out on mass.

In his address at Madison last night Mr. Lenroot attacked James Thompson of La Crosse, in no uncertain words. "Mr. Thompson," he said, "is the candidate around whom the enemies of this war are rallying. Whether Mr. Davies or Mr. McCarthy are nominated by the democrats is immaterial from the standpoint of loyalty, for they are both loyal and patriotic. But this war is a war of support, more than I will. The disloyal support will be divided between Mr. Berger and Mr. Thompson. I am sorry that there is no disloyal element in our state is willing to support."

GREEN BAY HIT BY
SEVERE SNOW STORM

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Woman Worker Speeds Up English Industry, Mrs. Dorr Finds, And Is Symbol of New Democracy

By RUTHA CHILDE DORR
London (By Mail).—I stood in a London training school for munitions workers and watched a rosy-faced girl working at a capstan lathe, a marvellous and complicated piece of mechanism containing many tools. The girl's firm young fingers handled the machine with perfect certainty, turning out with great rapidity a steel fixture that was destined to form one of the essentials of a machine gun.

"This girl," said the instructor who was showing me the school, "is going to become a crack mechanic. Already she has made twelve pieces in a given length of time where formerly a man produced ten. Still, you can't judge from this one fact that the girl is the better mechanic. In the old days the union decided what the output was to be, and a man who produced twelve pieces where the union said ten, got paid for the ten, and no more. Of course, the men never worked full speed. Why should they in those circumstances?"

"That rosy-faced English girl, working in a 'man's trade,' is a symbol of the new democracy," said the instructor. "She must have arrived some day, but her sudden appearance is a war necessity, means that the whole industrial world has undergone a change. The change, which necessarily will result in more and more labor unrest, is a change of employers. The private employers are giving way to the state.

"DOWNING TOOLS" ON THE GOVERNMENT NOT SO EASY

English trades unionism is an old-fashioned variety that has its gospel in the limitations of the system. It worked fairly well, and the men understood its workings. But now that almost every industry connected with the manufacturing of war materials, and that means most industries, is owned or controlled by the government, the old union formulas do not seem to work.

A government is a more difficult employer than a boss. Where men found it easy to down tools on the boss, they find it fundamentally a different thing to down tools on a government.

The British Labor party is seeking a new way to keep the power which is slipping from the hands of the working class. The men have observed with gratification the loss of power of the lords, and from the old political parties, but they don't want to lose their power any more than the lords wanted to lose theirs. When they think of the thing to do, they turn to Lloyd George in a conference on the man power bill he talked to them candidly and fairly, but he made it plain it was the government that was not the true enemy. It was running the war. If they did not like the government they did not change it.

This they will probably try their best to do. The bill just issued by Herbert Morrison, secretary of the London Labor party, is stated that mere representation in parliament no longer satisfies them. They want a real establishment of a labor government supported in parliament by a majority of members drawn from the ranks of the labor and socialist movement.

WOULD MAKE KAISER GO DOWN ON HIS KNEES

If that could happen during the war it would certainly make the Kaiser to go down on his imperial knees, and that is what he calls for. Happily for civilization and the peace of the world, it cannot happen. What can happen, however, is that the British workmen may demand that the Kaiser strike against the man power bill which has been framed to summon more men to the colors.

The powerful organization known as the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is threatening to do this, and if they do, an enormous amount of war work, munitions making, ship-building and aeroplane construction will be held up.

The A. S. E. as the society is called, was the one important labor group which refused to discuss the man power bill. Lloyd George, the delegates sending word that they would meet the premier only in a private hearing. This proposal was turned down by the government, but Sir Oswald Geddies will soon go to Glasgow and confer with the workers themselves.

The strike if it occurs, will be the climax of a struggle between the mechanics and munitions workers and the government which began in the early war days and has lasted ever since.

LOYAL ARMY SEEMED AN IMPOSSIBILITY IN 1914

Not that there was anything approaching industrial peace in England before the war. In fact, there was so much labor unrest that Great Britain was almost justified in betting that Great Britain could not enter the war. Between Ireland and the trade unions, there seemed no possibility of a small, ill-equipped England could fight a small army.

The plain truth is that England could not at that time have introduced conscription. Although any British statesman would candidly admit that fact. The glorious band that made up England's first fighting force, the "pioneers," they called them, were not the best, the bravest, the most idealistic in all Britain. Also they were best educated and the most highly skilled men in the land. For Britain had most use at home. Among the volunteers were so many expert mechanics that a great cry arose that the war might be lost for lack of men in shipyards and munitions factories.

MANY OF SKILLED MEN COULD NOT COME BACK

An effort was made to bring back the skilled men, and a number were relieved. Some, of course had been killed, more permanently disabled, and this at a time when their industries were being expanded at an unprecedented rate. Something had to be done about the situation of the industries by men and women from other trades. The skilled men and semi-skilled were promoted, and the new jobs were taken over by the new workers.

How the English government moved great masses of labor from one part of the United Kingdom to another and from many industries into others, how the workers were trained, how their health and comfort have been studied and conserved, how the industries have been brought up to an unheard-of state of productive efficiency is a story in itself and I shall tell it later.

Just now I want to explain why the engineers and the government have had so many difficulties between them.

The engineers were very strongly organized, but although there were

many women in the mechanical trades doing highly skilled and semi-skilled work, the women were entirely masculine. Women were barred from joining and they were denied the union rate of wages.

WOMEN LABOR IS GREAT BONE OF CONTENTION

Employers and the unions have had many differences, but in most industries both sides agree that women shall be paid a lower rate than men. This short-sighted policy is aimed, on the part of the unions, to keep women in the lowest ranks, doing the kind of work that men don't want to do.

The men think their wages are lowered by women, and they are right. But women have to live, and in order to live most of them have to work. If they can get into an industry only by underbidding, how else can they want to save as many of their skilled jobs as they can.

Last May these men had one of their many conferences with the government and it was agreed that when it came to coming out of the industries for more soldiers the skilled men should be left until all the "dilutees" of proper military age and capacity had been drafted.

The agreement was ironclad, the workers claim. It was conditional, says the government. The man power bill provided for the drafting of all men between eighteen and twenty-five, except those necessarily detained in industry. The men are afraid they are going to come back from the war to find their jobs have been made themselves into skilled engineers, and that men are no more essential to industry than the women.

170,000 WOMEN WORK IN ENGINEERING TRADES IN 1914

In the autumn of 1914, when the government began to take stock of possible recruits to industry, it was estimated that the number of women working on automatic and semi-automatic machines in the engineering trades was close to 170,000. This is the fact that in many districts in England and Scotland the trade unions had prohibited their employment.

In the districts where they were tolerated it was natural that the munitions factories where more help was called for at the beginning of the war should be open to women. At first the women were given the lowest paid jobs, what is known as boys' work. But they gave such satisfaction that many of them were advanced to the semi-skilled occupations, and their wages were raised. This was in October, 1914, and right then did England's war-time labor troubles begin.

The big argument from which first broke out at work in making ships was soon followed by a score of other concerns, and the threat of a labor war became so immediate that Lloyd George, then chancellor of the exchequer, called a conference of thirty-three unions directly concerned with the making of war materials.

But he omitted to call to that conference the National Federation of Women Workers, among whose 20,000 members were many munitions workers. The women's fate was settled without consultation with their representatives.

FEMALE LABOR WAS TO STOP WHEN WAR ENDED

An agreement in writing was made between the government and the unions. The women were to be allowed to work, but only during the war. While they were in the munitions factories they were to receive men's wages, because the war rates for the men and the only guarantee that the women would be turned out as soon as the war was over. The men, in their turn, agreed to substitute arbitration for strikes during the war.

Lloyd George is too honest a man to make an agreement, insincerely. He probably believed that he could not trust the few people at that time knew that the war was going to last more than a few months. But it soon became apparent that the war was going to last not months but years.

The informal agreement between the workers and the government was used as a basis for a new law, which was the most important of the provisions of this law was that important changes should not be made in industry without consultation with the unions.

BUT GOVERNMENT DIDN'T STICK TO AGREEMENT

The government seems to have been rather careless about sticking to this provision. A circular was issued in August, 1915, urging employers to introduce women into the most highly skilled jobs, such as tool-making and non-repetition lathe work. The women had proved that they could do the work, and more of the product was needed all the time. That was the occasion of a terrific row, and the government had to withdraw the circular.

There had been a previous row in March, 1915, when the board of trade issued an invitation to women of all classes to register at the labor exchange for patriotic service in industry. The world knows how the women of England responded to that call. Many left homes of ease and luxury to become workers in munitions, in the land, in the civil service, in the department of industry.

It was a splendid manifestation of patriotism, but it had its dangers. The employers had not anticipated the letter of the government's agreement to pay the women men's wages. They had juggled with "piece rates" and "time rates," and the government had let them juggle. A very long time was invited to invade industry, there was great danger that wages would be cut, even though the price of living was steadily rising.

GET MINIMUM WAGE OF POUND A WEEK

A large number of women's organizations and committees got together and held a conference demanding a minimum wage for women over eighteen, approximately five dollars. Does that sound extravagant? Many of the women before the war had been receiving five cents an hour! About three dollars a week.

The conference also demanded proper training for the women, an eight-hour day, security against unemployment after the war, and representation on a newly formed labor advisory committee and on courts of arbitration. They also asked the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to admit women to membership. Of course they were refused, for how could the men put the women out of the trades after the war if they were members of the union?

It was a long time, moreover, before the status of the women munitions workers was raised to anything like that of the men, a very long time before the government forced the employers by law to pay women

working in men's odd jobs a living wage. But they get the wage now, and they are rapidly demonstrating that given equal opportunity, decent wages, and fair surroundings, women become valuable to industry beyond anything ever dreamed of by the employers or the public.

MEN FEAR FOR JOBS WHEN PEACE IS MADE

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers is not concerned with that. The men see that when the war ends and we get around to the details of making the world a democracy, it will be impossible to conceal the fact that the world is populated by women in about the same proportion as men.

It is not going to be possible to turn out of industries where they have absolutely made good nearly a million women. The engineers know this and they want to save as many of their skilled jobs as they can.

Last May these men had one of their many conferences with the government and it was agreed that when it came to coming out of the industries for more soldiers the skilled men should be left until all the "dilutees" of proper military age and capacity had been drafted.

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VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

To the Editor: Now that the drive for the funds for war work is about finished, would like to ask a few questions about the method of raising same.

Is it fair that a married man whose salary is \$1000, and has five children of school age to support, should be taxed the same as a single man with same salary with no dependents? Is it fair that a man who owns a piece of real estate on the outskirts of the city worth \$3,000 which produces an income of \$30 should be taxed as much as a piece in the city which yields \$300?

Is it fair when a man who owns land just inside the city limits and pays city, state and county taxes, should pay the same as his neighbor just out of the limits, who has no city taxes to pay?

Is it fair that a farmer who has 200 acres of unutilized land to pay as much per acre as one having 200 acres of valuable land?

For my part, I think there is but one just and equitable way of raising the fund, and that is by the net income—how much a man pays for his property (for that matter) to deduct a certain amount for each child or person he supports.

How is a man having a salary of \$1,000, but of only \$500, or \$600, or \$700, or \$800, or \$900, or \$1,000, or \$1,100, or \$1,200, or \$1,300, or \$1,400, or \$1,500, or \$1,600, or \$1,700, or \$1,800, or \$1,900, or \$2,000, or \$2,100, or \$2,200, or \$2,300, or \$2,400, or \$2,500, or \$2,600, or \$2,700, or \$2,800, or \$2,900, or \$3,000, or \$3,100, or \$3,200, or \$3,300, or \$3,400, or \$3,500, or \$3,600, or \$3,700, or \$3,800, or \$3,900, or \$4,000, or \$4,100, or \$4,200, or \$4,300, or \$4,400, or \$4,500, or \$4,600, or \$4,700, or \$4,800, or \$4,900, or \$5,000, or \$5,100, or \$5,200, or \$5,300, or \$5,400, or \$5,500, or \$5,600, or \$5,700, or \$5,800, or \$5,900, or \$6,000, or \$6,100, or \$6,200, or \$6,300, or \$6,400, or \$6,500, or \$6,600, or \$6,700, or \$6,800, or \$6,900, or \$7,000, or \$7,100, or \$7,200, or \$7,300, or \$7,400, or \$7,500, or \$7,600, or \$7,700, or \$7,800, or \$7,900, or \$8,000, or \$8,100, or \$8,200, or \$8,300, or \$8,400, 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OUR SATURDAY NIGHT.

Pale, exhausted, sobbing, gasping, she returns from the Valley of the Shadow of Death to turn a mother's first look upon the tiny creature upon the pillow beside her. It is a boy, they tell her, and her heart goes out to God for the glory of it. The agony is forgotten. She has given to the world a man! She puts an arm around the child, an arm that will always be there to guide and protect. Beautiful visions of the future, with her son, her son, in all of them, possess the new world that's been created in her heart, and, with the heavenly smile of motherhood glowing upon her face, she falls asleep.

Time slips along on wings of the lightning. The wee knit shoes, not two inches long, give way to sturdy shoes of leather and are put away in some sacred hiding place as keepsakes. What mending, brushing, advising, as her boy starts off to school! What nights and days of work, worry, sacrifice for his sake! Mother's boy must look well, behave well, live well, and God alone can keep record of how much of her hope, soul and life mother puts into it. But it will pay. Some day, she'll go shopping, or to the theater, or to church on the arm of a fine, manly fellow, her boy. Some day, it will always be "Don't do that, mother; let me do it!" Some day, it will be the strong arm of her boy about her, to protect and to return the nights and days of care and unselfish love.

And, behold! the boy is a man, and throughout the world goes up a cry for all true men! A mad beast ravages the earth, would befall all motherhood, would make all men mere brutes and human happiness the hopeless plaything of greed of power: a beast that says to mothers: "Your sons are but fodder for my guns!" to sons: "Your mothers are but brood sows for my power!"

Her man, her boy that was, answers that call. "Here," he says, "is my all and mother's all. Justice, happiness, mother's love shall not perish from the earth. My life for it!" How handsome and noble he looks in his new uniform! How true and brave he will surely be! But oh! how dear he is! How her heart fills to bursting, as memory piles upon her all the joys, struggles, sacrifices that made him hers, since that day when she turned upon her pillow and glorified the Creator who had sent her a boy who would, some day, play a man's part!

Today, her boy, her man, is tossed by the icy waves of foreign seas, a corpse; for, the beast has sneaked up through the spume and blown a ship to bits. The stricken mother is alone, no husband, no friend, no relative, none save Him who knows all, can know her heart. She goes to her chamber and puts in her bosom the little knit shoes, while her hungry eyes seek his toys, his books, his clothing, anything that was part of him; and all is darkness.

Over 200 other American mothers are, today, as she is! And the horror of it must multiply a thousand fold!

Oh! let us who lose no sons, who feel no loss that wrings the heart and pictures all the future black, let us, too, offer all we have that war may be killed and, all through the coming years, mothers may have their sons! What is a day of meatlessness, or wheatlessness beside the life of suffering, struggle, sacrifice of a single American mother? God help us! let us save, sacrifice and give as the mothers must.

Here is another choice tribute to American mothers by a writer on the Galesburg Evening Mail. The thought was prompted by the sinking of the Tuscania off the coast of Ireland, not long ago, when so many brave American boys lost their lives.

There is no topic more fruitful, or more worthy of eulogy, than the mother. Her name is the first that we learn to lip, and the last to linger in memory when the curtain rings down in the closing act. No life so impresses us as the life of the mother and, whatever may be the surroundings, the impress is always for good.

The vow taken at the altar that makes "the twain one flesh" is a social obligation, and it is supposed to be sealed by love, but no vow is necessary between the mother and the child. The mother heart commences to think and plan long before the baby face sees the light of day, and her solicitude never falters through the years, however little her love may be appreciated.

We are prone to forget that the love of God is expressed in the mother's face more plainly than anywhere else, but it is, and it sometimes comes back to us with tremendous force in later life, when we stand by the open casket and look for the last time upon the features—which in spite of the traces of time—are still familiar. Standing thus, a time ago, impressed with the peaceful countenance, a man said to his brother, "We never knew our mother."

This lack of knowledge is not uncommon. Too many of us fail to appreciate our mothers while they are with us and it sometimes happens that we neglect them and fill their hearts with sorrow. The wayward boy is not a myth and the careless girl is never difficult to locate, but the mother love is steadfast and unchanging.

The boy who wants a favor, seldom asks it of his father. He is better acquainted with his mother and he knows that she sympathizes with him and loves to make him happy. The "mother boy" is sometimes a spoiled boy because her love responds to his wants rather than to his needs, and in gratifying them judgment is sacrificed to love and the boy is the loser.

The old parable of the lost sheep, and the joy experienced in the finding, which exceeded the joy of possessing the ninety and nine, which went not astray, is typical of the joy of the mother when the wandering boy comes home. It matters not what sort of a life he may have led or how far he may have strayed from the right way, the mother's welcome awaits him, for her love and solicitude have followed through all the years of sinning and she is ready to forgive. That's the love of God expressed through one of his children, so easy to understand that any mind may grasp it.

The trouble with too many of our boys is not so much lack of natural affection, as it is the neglect caused by so many pleasures, and so many things of absorbing interest outside the home. Our boys come out of school too often with a false conception of life. They find employment in the cities, and in a few years, under new environments, the old home seems very homely, and the mother, with her quaint old-fashioned ways, so much out of place, that the boy is embarrassed by her presence and feels a little ashamed when he says to his friends this is my mother.

The war has so many horrible things associated with it that we fail to recognize the good things growing out of it, and yet they are there. The rapid maturing of our boys into men means more than physical development. It has restored to them that sense of appreciation which so many had lost, and the image of the mother is again enshrined in the heart as the boy's idol.

When the "Dixie Flyer" pulled into Jacksonville, Florida, the other morning, a soldier boy with eager face came down the long platform, saying to one passenger after another, "Did you see anything of my mother in your car?" Someone said to him, what kind of a looking woman is your mother? "Oh!" he said, "she is a little woman with wonderful face and gray hair, but she is my mother, and she has come all the way from Kansas because she thought I was sick out at Camp Johnson." That's the spirit of the new boys regenerated by war, nearer to God because appreciating as never before the love of God's representative, his mother. Jacksonville, by the way, is crowded with fathers and mothers

spending the winter here to be near their boys at Camp Johnson, fourteen miles away down on the banks of the St. Johns river. This is one of the cantonments where thirty-five thousand troops are in training. Plenty of men in blue are also in evidence, for the navy yard is turning out torpedo chasers, and the river is good water for maneuvering.

It is an interesting study to watch for an hour the crowds which pass through the big union station. All tourists, but different from the gay crowds of former years, because so largely composed of elderly people. The boys are in the army, their fathers and mothers are at home "doing their bit" and only the grandfathers and grandmothers belong to the leisure class this year. This is true all over the state. The crop of tourists will not be very profitable.

An aviation park is preparing in De Soto county, half a dozen miles east of Arcadia, the county seat. A carload of young men in khaki suits came down the other morning and it was interesting to watch them, for they were just boys from home. When the train stopped at the little station the boys were out gathering flowers along the right of way and sober faces lighted up with a smile. It was plain to see that they were mother boys, cherishing the little buttonhole bouquet as a pleasant reminder of home.

The young soldier today is in evidence everywhere, and very numerous throughout the south, where so many camps are located. It is too bad that our boys who have suffered with the cold in the northern camps, all winter, could not have enjoyed the southern climate.

There is something about the patriotism of the south, that is very inspiring. No pro German sentiment or pro anything, but intense and universal loyalty. The south is American to the core. It is not tinctured with socialism or anarchy, because it has no foreign population. Labor disturbances are of rare occurrence, because the people take time to live and the simple life is not extravagant.

In many sections of the south the volunteer service has filled the draft quota. The boys entered the service early and a liberal number of them are now somewhere in France. The world war has removed from our fair land the last fragment of civil war hatred, and the country is cemented by a new bond, which will never be broken.

The south is very religious, and very strongly Protestant. The cantonment at Spartanburg, South Carolina has thirty-five thousand boys, many of them from New York City and some ten thousand of them Catholics. They have their own clergy, but the city has only a small Catholic mission, and when the boys come in on Sunday they hold a street service, which is said to be very impressive.

Army life not only brings the boy nearer to his mother, but it develops the best there is in him, and the faith, long neglected, becomes a living thing. He has time to think and the serious side of life takes on new significance. His mother's God is no longer a myth. And out of the era of sacrifice and service will come a full-fledged man to gladden the heart of the mother who waits at home and prays for his safe return.

Just Folks

By Edgar A. Guest.

THEY ARE DYING FOR THE FLAG
They are dying for the flag,
Under many a foreign flag.
Sons of ours have gone to sleep,
For the right and for the truth,
They are dying day by day.
Death is claiming now our youth,
Still we spend our hours in play.
Put the selfish pleasure by!
Nothing matters now save this,
For the flag our bravest die,
Pass without a farewell kiss;
Death's grim list each morning grows
With the names of heroes true,
And each day a new line goes
To the work they died to do.
Can you longer sit at ease?
Have not your young hearts been
advised?
Are you deaf to moaning seas?
Do the cables bring no word
That can rouse you to your task?
Will you longer idly lag
And in Pausanias' valleys bask?
They are dying for the flag.

ON THE SPUR
of the MOMENT

ROY E. MOUNTON

I'm not afraid of boohoes.
Not superstitious, see?
For I was born on Friday.
The thirteenth. Yep, that's me.
I walk right under ladders.
I spill salt, that is true.
I am not superstitious,
But there's one thing I won't do.
I won't step up to any old consumer
on the street and ask him: "Is there
war enough for you?"
How tame the "Perils of Pauline"
look since the war started, and as to
the "Exploits of Elaine" and the "Tri-
bulations of Till"—nothing to them.
The modern girls are some heroines.
Formerly the Mexicans were deter-
mined to exterminate all Americans.
Now their aim seems to be to exter-
minate all Mexicans—one at a time.
Most any moment now we expect
some killjoy to drop in and tell us
stop smoking the old cornucob.
Everything comes to him who
waits—
Except tips.
They're out of style now.
A VERSATILE WOMAN.
"Think," said the attorney in an
argument the other day, "think of
that neglected wife in this case.
All alone, in a great dreary house,
rocking the cradle of her sleeping
baby with one foot and wiping away
the tears with another."

There will always be a definite sus-
picion among car owners to the effect
that, while the organization of the
company may have been changed, its
system was not.

Noted eastern professor is deliver-
ing a lecture on "What Will Happen
After the War."
We know one thing that will hap-
pen after the war.
We will have one large, wide, thick,
juicy porterhouse steak.

Headline says:
"State May Get Power to Fix Price
of Food."
It has been fixed too much now.
That's what the matter with it.
They should have left it alone four
years ago.

We never heard about housewives
being burned at the stake any more.

Man wants but little here below.
A little wife to love,
And if he's bald (like some I know),
A little hair above.

SIoux CITY WILL RETAIN
RULE BY A COMMISSION

Sioux City, Ia., March 9.—By a vote
of 3,748 to 1,882, Sioux City at
a special election today, determined to
retain the commission form of gov-
ernment.

MISS MARLATT TALKS
ON CONSERVATION

Member of State Conservation Board
Gives Splendid Address to Ladies
of Rock County at
Evansville.

A splendid talk was given to the
club women of Rock County at
Evansville on yesterday by Miss Abby
Marlatt of the Conservation Board of
the state. She has returned within a
fortnight from a conference with Mr.
Hoover at Washington, where dele-
gates from every state in the union
and from Alaska were assembled in
convention. She is profoundly im-
pressed with the gravity of the food
situation, and anxious to "put over"
the message of food conservation.
"The things that the American demo-
cratic people have done in that line,"
she said, "is simply marvelous." She
gave a brief resume of the work of
the food administration from the time
she was summoned last summer to
Washington to help in the outline of
work to the present time. She gave
many inside pointers of the facts con-
sidered by the committee, and she

told what they had planned for the
future. Hoover says, "I am counting
on the women of the country to put
this thing across." She dwelt on the
fact that only 20 per cent of the peo-
ple were living up to the volunteer
rationing, and that it was necessary
for them to be twice as restricted on
that account. The greatest amount
of waste, she said, "was in the lunch
boxes of workers in factories, who
threw away good white bread and
meat left from their lunches." The
high price of corn products was ex-
plained by the fact that last year's
corn crop was sort and had to be kiln
dried before grinding. Also she ex-
toll the virtues of barley flour and
said that Wisconsin raised the finest
barley in the world. Unfortunately 55
per cent of the barley of the United
States had been bought up by the
brewers and that limited that crop
for food. She said we must double
the wheat production in this country
and in Canada to secure enough food
stuffs. We must grow more beef cat-
tle, hogs and poultry for the world.
was one plea which she made. Her
talk was listened to by about 300
women and the many questions pro-
pounded to her she answered to the
satisfaction of her hearers. She was
the guest of the "Mothers and

Rehberg's



Spring
Neckwear

Beautifully made cravats for
men who know just how attrac-
tive a little color makes the
necktie.

Priced at 50c, 75c, \$1.00,
\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Others' club of Evansville and was
introduced to the audience by Mrs.
O. C. Colony, president of the club.
Several club women of Janesville
went to Evansville to hear the ad-
dress, which was given in the audi-
torium of the high school. Among
those were Mrs. C. S. Atwood, Mrs.
Stanford Soverhill, Mrs. Helms and
Mrs. O. D. Bates. Arrangements
were made with Miss Marlatt to speak
before the City Federation of Women
in Janesville at their annual meeting
in May, the date to be announced
later.

E. B. LOOFBORO, D.D.S.

Pyorrhea and Oral Prophylaxis
(Preventive Dentistry) a specialty.
506 Jackson Block. Both Phones.
Wis. Phone, 817. Rock Co., 716.

L. E. Bartlett, Famous
Color Artist of Chicago,
Redecorates the Savoy
Cafe.....

The Savoy Cafe on South Main street, is now the
most beautiful dining room in the city. It has been
entirely redecorated in soft colors and delightful land-
scape scenes by the well known landscape and color
artist, L. E. Bartlett of Chicago.

Together with the Savoy's popular cuisine this
new innovation should attract a larger number of
diners than heretofore. Prices as usual will be most
reasonable.

The proprietor of the Savoy Cafe has put forth
every effort to make this the most pleasant and up-to-
date cafe in the city and he is most appreciative of
your patronage.

SAVOY CAFE

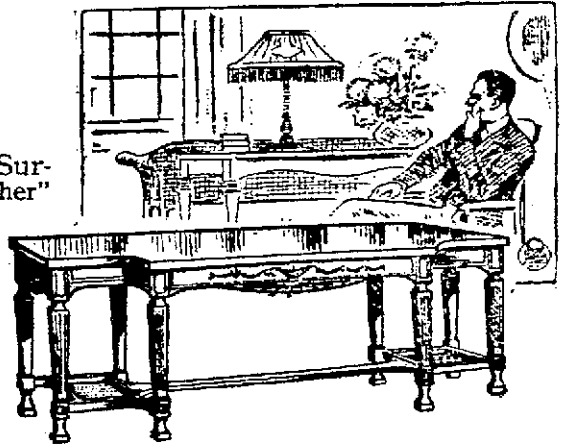
Andrew Cleaver, Prop.

34 S. Main St.

That New
Davenport Table

He's mightily well pleased with the Sur-
prise that he so cleverly arranged for "her"
birthday, after sending her over to Mother's on an
errand. Everything is perfect, even to the huge
bowl of her favorite flowers on the new table.

The Davenport Table supplements
the Davenport quite naturally. One
seems incomplete without the other. After seeing
for yourself here the possibilities of this table,
you too will want one. Prices are reasonably low.

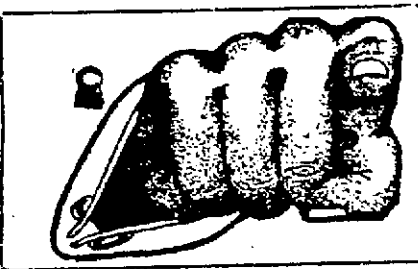


Largest complete line of Library Tables we have
ever shown; period designs, all finishes prices \$10
to \$27.

W. H. ASHCRAFT

Furniture & Undertaking.

104 W. Milwaukee Street.



We Sell the Best and
Cheapest Life Insurance
Issued By Any Company

Insure today lest you
get in such physical
condition you will be
unable to secure a
policy.

C. P. BEERS

AGENT

16 East Milwaukee St.
Ground Floor, Hayes Block
BOTH PHONES



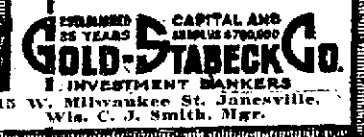
When you think of insurance think of
C. P. Beers.

True
Thrill

You owe it to your
country to purchase
its obligations first.

You should then in-
vest your surplus in
safe securities, non-
speculative but based
on productions neces-
sary to the war. The
great grain producing
farms of the western
states for instance.
Our western mort-
gages have been A 1
for 25 years. They are
being bought by the
most conservative in-
vestors.

Give us an oppor-
tunity to explain these
mortgages. They come
either in individual
mortgages or bond
form to suit your in-
vestment. \$100 to
\$100,000 paying 6 per
cent.



15 W. Milwaukee St. Janesville, Wis.
C. J. Smith, Mgr.

Schoble Hats

for Spring

\$3 and \$3.50

These new hats are beau-
tiful. Get a new spring hat
now.

R. M. Bostwick & Son

Main Street at Number Sixteen South.
Merchants of Fine Clothes.

JANESVILLE'S ENTERPRISING SHOPS

Exclusive Optometrist
J. H. Scholler
 Office with Ladner Drug Co.,
 Corner Milwaukee & River Sts.

Stelny
 Investigate it. Go into every detail of construction. Take one day and make a trip to the factory at Milwaukee and be convinced that you need go no further for a truck that will prove its merits.
Bower City Machine Co., Distributors
 Phone 24, Janesville Wis. Ask for Mr. Clapp.

CAN YOU DO YOUR BIT? ARE YOU PHYSICALLY FIT?
 If not, take Chiropractic adjustments. My method brings out results. Office open March 12. Hours 1 to 5 p. m., and by appointment. Make your appointments early. Both phones at office. Best bell phone, 121 J.
Alice G. Devine, CHIROPRACTOR
 305 Jackson Bldg., Janesville.

Glasgow Tailors
\$15.00
 Order your Easter suit now. Spring Patterns are Here...
 319 West Milwaukee Street, JANESVILLE, WIS.



Stupp's Cash Market
 (Square Deal)
 It may be alright for Mary Ann but it is pretty hard for Abraham.
 210 Milwaukee St.

FARMERS
 The U. S. Government has designated this week as "National Implement Inspection and Repair Week." Do your duty—act accordingly. Bring your castings and broken parts to me and I will repair them for you by
OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING.
L. C. HELLER
 65 S. River St.

Double Fabric Xtra-Pli Tires
GUARANTEED 4000 MILES ADJUSTMENT RECORD; ONE-HALF OF ONE PERCENT.
CALL AND INSPECT THESE TIRES.
Bicknell Mfg. & Supply Co.
 22-24 North Academy St. Janesville, Wisconsin

A BIG VARIETY OF
PATRIOTIC CANDIES
 Recommended by the U. S. Food Administration, at
Razook's
 House of Purity.

Use
Imperial Gasoline

 ENJOY REAL MOTORING
W. M. LAWTON
 103 N. Main St.

Ford, the House Good Clothes Built

Over Half a Century of Fair Dealing In Men's Clothing Business Has Earned a Large Following For J. L. Ford & Son

One of the oldest and most reliable firms in the state (as the "survival of the fittest" is an apt illustration.) They come and go, but this clothing store has given the clothing wearers of Southern Wisconsin service for 55 years. The reason: This store has always had for store policy "please the customer, so he will return." The customer is always right at this store. That old slogan "satisfaction or your money back cheerfully" is well worn, but a pretty good old wagon at that. We all eat it for breakfast.

In our tailoring department we have a very large and comprehensive line of fabrics suited for all occasions and all weights for all seasons of the year—right in stock at all times (not samples) and you get the benefit of our quantity buying and don't have to pay "drug store" prices and take substitutes, or advance money beforehand to take out the C. O. D.

You will be pleased with the many little items of service similar to the foregoing—too many to mention—which you get here without cost to you.

We have never had as beautiful materials, comprehensive styles, good cutting and fitting or as good a foreman in our manufacturing department as at present.

Think it over and look over a real line of merchandise this spring before you buy. Glad to show you any time whether you buy or not.

Bower City's Best BUILDER
E. E. VanPool
 17 N. River St.
 Both Phones.
 Janesville, Wis.

STICK PINS
 A collection that will enable you to make an easy choice.
 Excellent values.
GEO. E. FATZINGER
 Jeweler
 9 So. Franklin St. Next to the P. O.

THE OPTICAL SHOP
EVERYTHING OPTICAL
 60 SOUTH MAIN ST.
 NEXT TO THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY
 ESTABLISHED 1895
 WE FIT THE EYES ACCURATELY
JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special This Week For Business Men
Letter File with Index
Complete for 31 cents.

FRANK D. KIMBALL

Savage and Goodrich Tires
VULCANIZING A SPECIALTY
JANESVILLE VULCANIZING CO.
 G. F. LUDDEN, Prop.
 103 N. Main St.

Gutter & Roofing
 Sheet Metal Work
 Tin Work
 General Job Work
E. H. Pelton
 17 Court Street.
 Both Phones.

AJAX TIRES
 ARE 97% OWNER'S CHOICE. 3% AJAX SALES TO MANUFACTURERS. 97% AJAX SALES TO MOTORISTS. A SURE INDICATION AJAX IS AN OWNER'S CHOICE. 5000 MILE WRITTEN GUARANTEE WITH EACH TIRE.
W. T. FLAHERTY,
 Auto Supplies, Vulcanizing.
 310 W. Milwaukee St.

W. F. BROWN'S
 35 S. Main St. Janesville, Wis.
A SPECIAL AND UNUSUAL DISPLAY OF NEW SPRING APPAREL FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.
 Garments that for Style, Quality and Value are Unsurpassed.

There is more need this year than usual for thorough house-cleaning all over the city because there is so much contagious disease about. The Regina Vacuum Cleaner positively cleans your carpets and mattresses thoroughly.
GET ONE FOR HER. Lighten her housework. Conserve her strength. \$5.00 cash, will place one in your home.
F. A. ALBRECHT,
 The Electric Shop.
 112 East Milwaukee Street.

Motorize Your Whole Farm
 Investigate the Avery Kerosene Tractors, built in six sizes—a size for every size farm. You can plow, disc and harrow your land with a tractor and plant and cultivate your crops with an Avery Motor Cultivator. All of these machines, together with a complete line of grain separators are fully described in the 1918 Avery Catalogue. Come in or write us for one.
JAS. A. DRUMMOND
 Avery Dealer,
 221-223 E. Milw. St.

When You Think of Bicycles Think of Ballentine.

 Spring is almost here and you will want a "bike." We have a complete line of latest styled bicycles, at moderate prices. Buy now before the rush is on. Don't forget the place.
WM. BALLENTINE
 122 Corn Exchange.

Savings Bank Store
EDW. P. DILLON 25 S. River St.
 As we are located out of the high rent district we sell better shoes and clothing for less money.
 We just received a shipment of the latest styles of Ladies' and Men's shoes, which we place on sale at bargain prices. Another shipment of Men's English slip-on, fine water-proof coats with velvet collars and without, \$10.00 value coats on sale at \$6.99. Call and see these goods and get our prices.

Practical Automobile Repair Shop
 Let us put a set of light pistons in your Ford. They will pay for themselves in a short time. We sell CARBURETOR TIRES, Guaranteed 5000 miles.
Service Garage
 410 W. Milwaukee St.
 Rock Co., Black 1281; Bell 795
CLAUDE FREDENDALL
 Prop.

A Few Of Our Leading Guaranteed Brands

which it will be well for you to remember, as they are specialized at this store.

Munsing Union Suits, \$1.50 upward.

Holeproof Hosiery for the whole family, popularly priced.

Best silks made for men and women only, very slight advance in price.

"Eagle Silcloth" Shirts, \$3.50 and up.

Arrow Shirts \$1.15 to \$3.00.

Kenreigh Spring Weather Top Coats.

Famous Tiger Hats, 3 dozen new styles, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.

Dozens of pretty styles in Laurel Pajamas and Night Robes, no advance in prices.

"Webber" of Detroit, Sport Coats and Sweaters.

Kum-apart Soft Cuff Links and others.

Young fellow, don't miss our military models—all the allies. You'll look like a thousand dollars in one.



The New Spring Models Are Here Ready For Your Choosing

The Leading Makers: Hickey-Freeman, "Campus Togs," Beissdorf, Etc.

The famous tailoring gives you double comfort and they are here in all the new military models: American, English, French, Italian, and are making a big hit.

Popularly priced, \$25 to \$35, and strictly hand tailored and all wool.

Our snappy double breasted models are very becoming to slim fellows.

Remember, all our store service, in every department is yours cheerfully for the asking, and you will find big values for your dollars here—all along the line—We will save you a five on any garment.

FORD'S

is the store for you!
 Get that?



Arrow Collars, about 50 new styles.

Borsolino Italian Hats, eight new styles, \$5.00.

E. Z. Garters and all others.

Pioneer Suspenders and Belts.

Adler's Gloves of all kinds.

Cowan's famous "Slip Easy" Neckwear, 50c to \$2.50—They are winners.